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New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- It follows from the signing of the protocol that Russia will treat with the Porte for disarmament on both sides. = The Montenegrin delegates will be satisfied with part of the Niesics district. Rio Janeiro is pronounced healthy. In Russia 150 persons are to be tried for treasonable acts.

DOMESTIC .- The Cabinet has voted to withdraw the troops from South Carolina State House; salutes were fired and meetings held in the South Carolina cities in rejoicing; Gov. Chamberlain's letter to the President is published to-day in THE TRIBUNE. The public debt was reduced during March over \$14,000,000, principally by retiring some 5 per

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Peter B. Sweeny denies any purpose of making revelations or of compromising his suit. Recorder Hackett is believed to have received a dispatch from Oakey Hall. Controller Kelly showed that \$226,711 34 has been spent in the Ring suits, and \$690,849 52 recovered. ____ The report of the State Charities Aid Association showed abuses in the Juvenile Guardian Speedy action on the Municipal Commission's report was urged by the Municipal So-The book trade sale was begun. Gold, 10512, 105, 10478. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 95410 cents. Stocks excited and irregular, generally closing higher and

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cool and partly cloudy followed by clear weather. Thermometer yesterday, 46°, 50°, 42°; at midnight, 360.

Wade Hampton seems to have had too many and too "unanimous" friends. They made him out something between a potentate on his travels and a President "swingingsaround the When he got to Washington he proved himself to be a sensible man and a promising Governor.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the President is an interesting contribution to the history of the South Carolina controversy, but it throws no new light upon it. It is chiefly remarkable for the ingenious argument with which he urges that the presence of troops in support of his government does not give him any undue advantage over his competitor.

Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship may well produce intense excitement in Berlin. At this critical moment in European affairs his presence in the Government must be of the greatest importance. It is to be hoped that he will forego even the leave of absence tendered him by the Emperor when he learns the state of public feeling. He cannot now leave his post without this city to compete with Baltimore on losing, perhaps irrevocably, his hold on

The report that Gov. Robinson will make no new nomination for Superintendent of Public Works comes again from Albany. The argument in his justification is poor enough. If the appointment is delayed until the preparations for opening the canal are completed, the change of systems can be made easily, and as gradually as the Superintendent chooses. The people of the State demanded the new system by an almost unanimous vote, and they should not be kept out of it a full year because the Senate has slain the Governor's first choice. If Mr. Robinson persists in this sullen determination, he will fail in his duty as Governor of the State, and-what is of less consequence-make a grave political mistake. We doubt if he wishes to fall into either blunder.

Mr. Sweeny appeals to, the public for a suspension of opinion, and dectares that the postponement of his trial puts him to much "inconvenience and disappointment." Perhaps the most interesting announcement contained in his card is his broad denial that he has any revelations to make about any one or that any one has any to make about him. The suspension of opinion he can have, so far as it can be granted to any man who has seemed to be, for some years back, so indifferent to public opinion. Mr. Sweeny has borne-in Paris-"the ceaseless and injurious "imputations" of the press with what seemed to be entire equanimity. Mr. Sweeny-in New-York-asks the press to withhold its views with mountainous debts. Its mortgage debt

about him. This is demanding a good deal, but the newspapers will not, at all events, compel him to try his case "out of court."

By this time the public has settled down to broken up, it is next to impossible to save the pieces. Criminal suits do not convict, and civil suits do not recover. The people must usually be content to know that the organization is at an end, if most of its members do go scot free. The two great Rings that so long ruled the State together have ceased to exist, although there is but one Tammany thief in jail, and all the Canal thieves are at large. There is one thing, bowever, to console the plundered public. Whatever the prosecutions of the Tweed Ring may have failed to accomplish, they will at least result in a small profit to the tax-payers. On this point at one time there seemed to be some doubt. But Controller Kelly's statement to the Legislature shows that the cost of these prosecutions has been, indeed, not quite one-third of the returns. It has cost only \$226,711 34 to recover \$690,849 52. The highest sum re- lowest point. To this is due the distrust ceived by any lawyer has been \$57,881, and the accountant has been satisfied with \$66,339. Some there may be who will grumble at these figures, but let these malcontents 9712 to 86 prior to the latest warlike news, remember-well, remember that lawyers and accountants must live.

Being a party to the protocol, Great Britain must fully comprehend its meaning. It is is very large and its cost of transportation accordingly safe to assume the correctness of very low. The strong point of the road is its the main objective point of his attack, was the semi-official announcement that "the "value of the protocol depends on the disposi- Pennsylvania leases, moreover, have not yet "tion of Russia herself." The Russian promise to arm, we learn, also depends upon Turkey making peace with Montenegro, disbanding her forces, and manifesting an earnest wish to set about the work of reform-conditions which Russia can interpret as she sees fit. The first practical effect of the protocol will be to constrain Turkey to send an envoy to St. Petersburg to treat for disarmament. This step will have great significance. It will do away with the fiction that the Five Powers unitedly protect Turkey, and cannot interfere separately for the redress of the Christian grievances. It will also convince the Turks that Europe has left them to make the best terms they can, with the only Power which is impelled both by interest and sympathy to uphold the Slavie cause. It remains to be seen whether this diplomatic change will have any effect on the Turks. Until the Porte has sent its envoy to the Russian capital, and he has made fair progress in effecting a compromise, the distrust which exists at Paris and Berlin will seem warranted.

When the Woodin Charter, so called, comes

up in the Senate, it is to be hoped that body will make no mistake with reference to the composition of the Board of Apportionment. THE TRIBUNE has so often expressed its conviction of the futility of charter-mending that nothing need be said on that point now; but if the Senate must take its choice between the method by which Mr. Fish proposes to give the tax-payers immediate representation in this Board, and Mr. Husted's method, the former ought to improve even on the nearly three-fourths vote by which it was adopted in the Assembly. Mr. Fish proposed to give the appointment of the three citizen members of the Board to the Mayor, the natural and legitimate appointing power; Mr. Husted wished to give it to the Recorder. The Assembly agreed with Mr. Fish by a very flattering majority, led, as it was, by the best men in the Assembly. The proposition to confer this power on the Recorder was so strikingly out of the natural order of things as to justify the suspicion, which a member of the Assembly frankly announced, that the present incumbent of that office was committed in advance to certain appointments which the men who were behind Mr. Husted most desired. Should this power be conferred would exercise it with conscientious care. Certainly the mass of our citizens have as much confidence in him as in Mr. Hackett, and there can therefore be no personal reason for wrenching the function of appointment from its accustomed place. The Assembly did wisely in following the lead of Mr. Fish in this matter, as it will do in others. He has a clean and honorable record, and we have not yet seen the time when, in questions like these, it was not safe to follow where he would lead.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

When Mr. Vanderbilt surrendered in December, it was only to get breath for another fight. He knew that the so-called agreement would hold water about as long as a sieve. But it gave him a poor excuse for raising rates in Winter, when the canal was ice-bound, and a poor excuse is better than none. A little earlier than he expected or desired, probably, he is compelled to put on the guise of a philanthrought once more, and to resume his task of protecting New-York." Meanwhile, who will protect the protector? His stocks are going he wrong way for a railway king, with alarming rapidity. Grain is drifting away to Baltimore, while the opposition of Mr. Jewett has indefinitely delayed the completion of the only improvement which can enable fair terms-namely, the use of the Belt road for freight, with tracks upon the piers. The Central road was sorely neglected last year, for not even "miscellaneous earnings" would have enabled it to pay the dividend if it had not pinched \$1,591,199 in repairs of track and equipment. A very hard Winter has disordered the roadbed and crippled equipment still further, and it is but reasonable to suppose that Mr. Vanderbilt was not in a hurry to begin fighting before he had cleared away wrecks. But here comes the railway war again, more ugly than ever, and the stock of Central and Hudson rattles down below 90 on the last day of March, just as it began to slide downward, though some 25 points higher, in March last year. Of the great rivals, the Baltimore and Onio

is the strongest in its strength and the Erie in its weakness. For Erie stock at 5 is pretty safe: it cannot lose very much more, and people have ceased to expect the road to earn mough to pay the first charges, which exceed \$5,538,000. Last year the net earnings fell short about \$1,900,000, and whether they decline still further or not, the Erie can continue to fight. The stock of the Baltimore road sold at 172 in March of last year, and had slipped down by easy stages to 145 when the contest ended last Winter. It rose only to 15212 in January, and has already dropped with much alacrity in sinking to 12 Pi2. At the worst, however, it is about where Delaware and Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were at their best, and the Baltimore road has never overloaded itself with many leases nor

than those of either of the other trunk roads. It has admirable facilities at Baltimore, and a line shorter than any other from Chicago to the mournful conviction that when Rings are tide-water. It is not quite clear how such a road can be driven out of the fight by the

waterlogged Central. The Pennsylvania Railroad does a much larger business than the others, and reports a lower average cost of transportation. Last year, though receiving only .. 892 of one cent per ton per mile, it reported .310 of one cent as its profits, its reported cost of transportation being .128 lower than the Central and .303 lower than the Erie. Nor is the debt of the road as large, in proportion to the enormous business done, as that of many other roads; its first charges, including rentals, were have been very striking treatment; at the \$5,546,572 at last report-about 36 per cent of its net earnings-while those of the Central are 40 per cent. The weak point of the Pennsylvania is its vast system of leases and indorsements, which involve great risk in a time when competition pushes all rates to the which had caused the stock to sink from 11512 per \$100 in March last to 9712 in January, and which caused it to drop from and to 7612 on Saturday last. This, it must be confessed, is somewhat too much like the history of New-Jersey Central to be enchanting to stockholders, but the traffic of the road enormous and very steady local traffic. The proved very burdensome, for if some involve large losses, others bring in gains almost equally large. It can make a stout fight, and, if not embarrassed by unexpected depreciation in its leased properties, can probably live longer under heavy fire than the Central.

The stock of these four roads amounts to \$263,977,979, upon which the depreciation from the highest point in the first quarter of 1875 to closing prices of March, 1877, has been \$76,302,000. Of this loss about \$26,-859,000 was on the Pennsylvania, and about \$24,928,000 on the Central and Hudson stock. What losses another year of war rates will involve remains to be seen.

HAMPTON'S CHANCE.

Gov. Wade Hampton returns to Columbia one of the most important men in the United States. The future of the whole South may be said to depend in a great measure upon him. He can confirm the Federal Administration in its new policy of non-interference, or he can provoke a reaction in public opinion which President Hayes would be unable to resist even if he wished to do so. The South, for the first time since the close of the war, is placed upon its good behavior, and Gov. Hampton's State is the one in which the initial experiment is to be tried. Naturally the country watches the result with some anxiety, and if the expectations of the President and his friends are disappointed the consequences will be disastrous to the South and to the whole Union.

Gen. Hampton is a gentleman of whom we all wish to think well, and if he has lately been regarded with some suspicion he has provoked it by his own conduct. Only a few weeks before his nomination he publicly commended Mr. Chamberlain as one of the best Governors South Carolina had ever known, and advised his fellow-citizens to vote for him. Yet as soon as it was decided at Gramercy Park that South Carolina must run a straight Bourbon ticket, Gen. Hampton seems to have discovered that Chamberlain was all that is bad. The campaign was fought with the aid of rifle-clubs, and although Gen. Hampton is said to have exercised a strong pressure upon the more desperate men among his supporters, the fact cannot be denied that he owes a great many votes to "the Missis-"sippi plan," and that the record of his victory is stained by violence and fraud. We on the Mayor, we have no doubt that Mr. Ely can hardly suppose that he realized how his waved it with such a theatrical flourish all the way from Columbia to Washington.

It is to be hoped that Gen. Hampton now understands the temper of the country a little better. There must be no more Hamourg massacres and no more wholesale "discouragement" of the negro voters. Mr. Hampton has promised to keep the peace and administer the laws with equal justice to all; but he must go further than that; he must break off all association with "bulldozers" and irreconcilables, and show the whole world that such men are not to be the new rulers of the South. There is no doubt whatever that by a really liberal policy the Democratic Governors of the Southern States can eradicate carpet-bagism immediately; there is equally no doubt that a contrary course will bring back the old curse heavier than ever.

Mr. Chamberlain has been a shrewd, able, and energetic administrator, and by his conduct since he became Governor he has carned the good opinion of many who looked upon his previous associations with some suspicion. He will retire from office with the good will of the Republican party. But let him not imperil his reputation by accepting any Federal appointment, as if he had been bought off.

SUPERFLUOUS LAGS.

It may be said to the credit, not only of the American people but of human nature itself, since it illustrates a common quality rather than any special trait, that the magnificent blackguardism and splendid venom of Mr. Wendell Phillips's recent lecture have been everywhere received with expressions of loathing and disgust. It having been thought worth while to telegraph Mr. Phillips's hot arraignment of the new Administration to the press of the country, we have been interested in observing the manner of its reception and the one of comment thereon. There is no possibility of mistaking the meaning of either. It need not be said that the language in which Mr. Phillips clothed his denunciations was, for the purpose, well chosen and fit; that the phrases were of his choicest stock, the terms skillfully selected and ingeniously combined, the sentences turned rhythmically and periods well rounded. and the grace and beauty of his incomparable art thrown over the whole. All this goes with the name of "the silver-tongued orator;" for it is the glitter of his polished speech alone that makes his discourse attractive. He may be a fishwoman of Billingsgate, but a fishwoman of so many refinements that of all the coarseness and vulgarity and brutish insolence of the original type there remains only the condensed and concentrated essence, clothed on now with all the adornments of art and fashion, trained to tricks of speech instead of clamorous brawling, and using a vocabulary wherein keener and cleaner weapons have displaced the decaying vegetable and offensive fish. No other person in this age has ever so made

was only \$28,168,930 at the date of the last scolding a profession and railing a science; report, and its first charges were much less none ever attempted to make fog a permanence in political economy, or hatred and malice as principles of administration immortal.

It goes then without saying that his onslaught upon the Administration was vigorous and incisive; that his satire was keen, his irony bitter and merciless, his denunciations hot and sweeping. He had prepared it with an eye to the picturesque and dramatic. His use of Turner's picture and the red drop which gave it effect; his comparison of the President with the artist, the Cabinet with the canvas, and Judge Devens with the drop that gave character to the group and lighted up the whole-all this was managed with exceeding cleverness as a pure stroke of art. At any time it would existing juncture, when the new Administration seemed almost to have disarmed criticism and the country was nearly unanimous in approval of the Cabinet selections, this silvery dissonance was quite startling. The way in which Mr. Phillips said it attracted attention to the strangeness of what he said. It was not difficult to see that the kernel of it all was deep-rooted and undying hate. It was the expression of irreconcilable hostility to the South, and to all who favor a policy of conciliation, peace, and good will. The carefully studied epigrams with which he undertook to set off each member of the Administration were merely personal and incidental. The thing he drove at, the policy foreshadowed by the Cabinet appointments-the new policy of confidence and kindness as the basis of unity and peace. This it was that evoked the splendid outburst of his venom. The response from the people is a hiss of disapproval more positive and unmistakable if possible, certainly more unanimous, than even Mr. Phillips has hitherto heard.

The people everywhere are tired of the principle of hatred and the policy of subjugation. They have welcomed the indications of a change with enthusiasm. The smoldering embers of the passions kindled by the war needed only this sign of the actual adoption of the policy of kindness and forbearance to be extinguished forever. The mission of Mr. Phillips as the apostle of unforgiving and relentless hate was ended long ago. He has no following for his ideas, and even the splendor of his rhetoric and the fire and freedom of his audacious discourse have ceased to challenge admiration for his art. He lags not merely superfluous, but exasperatingly superfluous. Doubtless he did have his place in the universal scheme, and filled it; but he stood still while all the world revolved, and now havor having ceased, and justice, order, and peace being established, he fits nowhere, and answers no

purpose. He has been in his time vigorous virago, and while he stood at the tail of the cart and harangued the crowd, other men have profited by the performance and sold their fish. Of late years he has used his gifts to festoon falsehood with fog and propagate the doctrine of remorseless hate as a patriotic duty. And even the music of his periods and the melody of his voice are not sufficient to stay the popular disgust for his unworthy enterprises.

THE COUNCIL OF NINE.

We are glad to find a fixed determination manifested on the part of the legal authorities of California to put down with a strong hand illegal associations entered into for the simple purpose of operating in defiance of law. The Council of Nine-the cream of the cream, if we may say so, of the Labor Union-does not appear by any means to have confined its operations to the Chinese. The Council, composed of three captains and six lieutenants, though specially hostile to the Chinese, did not hesitate to deal roughly with the whites who thwarted its plans. It was quite ready to destroy the property of its enemies; it was equally ready to take their lives. There was even some discussion, we are told, of the propriety or necessity of assassinating the Hon. John Bidwell, the Independent candidate for Governor at the last election, who was actually guilty of employing Chinamen upon his ranch near Chico. There were schemes for blowing up buildings in which Chinese were employed. Altogether a more diabolical society we do not remember to have heard of. It is cheering to know that one member of this nefarious Council has made a full confession, and that several of the members of it are in jail, with double guards about the walls and with an

armed force patrolling the town. We are glad to find the Caucasian Society distinctly disavowing all affiliation with this Council of Nine; and unless it can satisfy the public that its abhorrence of these dastardly deeds is sincere it had better disband at once. The presence of the Chinese in California may be highly distasteful to a large class, but these foreigners are entitled to the full protection of the law, and will receive it. If the State cannot protect them the United States must, for they are here in accordance with treaty stipulations, and must stay here unless they see fit to return to their native land. But there is every reason to believe that in allaying these difficulties the good sense, intelligence, and humanity of the citizens of California will prevail over idle prejudice and race hatred. Encouraging Chinese immigration is one thing; protecting the Chinese already here

Now he leaves, but ere he leaves us, One more gentle song he weaves us, Says "Farewell!" in tanzas three, And on Wednesday goes to sea. We refer to Mr. Tupper, who having taken a passage in the Bavaria has produced and printed twenty-four lines in honor of his visit, and to commemorate its conclusion. We are pleased to learn from this production that Mr. Tupper has many friends for whom he promises to "yearn" when he gets back to England; but we are likewise pained to learn that he has a "few foes;" we do not see why, for a more harmless man we never read or heard of. To be sure, in this little lyric Mr. Tupper assumes a warlike manner which is sufficiently striking. He says that he has not "feared his foes," but "to th battle bravely rose, A man to fight his fight with nen." We have not received any particulars of these rencounters to which Mr. Tupper so truculently alludes, but we must take his word both for his prowess and his punishment of his enemies. Indeed we are rather rejoiced to hear that they have been so justly and vigorously dealt with; for whatever may be Mr. Tupper's merits as a manufacturer of verse, we are bound to say that he has never shown anything but good will to the United States of America-except, perhaps, during his short sojourn in the South where he tossed off a few lines in honor of the Southern Confederacy, which, we dare say, he has already forgotten. The truth is, if Mr. Tupper should visit the King of the Cannibal Islands, he would write and print (if there were any newspapers) something pretty in praise of human chops and rossting pieces, not meaning, of course, to recommend that kind of meat, but only to make things nice and pleasant during his sojourn, as doubtless they would be unless King Cannibal should take a fancy to

taste an English bard. Mr. Tupper says, not by any means for the first time, that he loves us all dearly, that we are his brothers, that he thanks us tenderly, that he praises our goodness, and, finally, that we have "bis thankful blessing and Farewell." Not to be behindhand in courtesy, we wish him a voyage home undisturbed by nautical nausea; and we shall look with interest for the little poem which he will write upon his return to dear Mother England: Mother mighty, mother mild, Welcome back your wandering child, From the Yankees safe returning, All his old affection burning! Hear a song he puts his heart in, And say, how are you, dearest Martin?

THE TRIBUNE'S new serial story, the publication of which is begun to-day in our Semi-Weekly issue, has a way to delight everybody. It has all the rapid movement of a play, and is at the same time full of piquant character study. The personages of the story have life and thorough individualitythere is not a puppet among them. It has been said of one of them—the American "medium"—that he is simply a caricature; but those who have seen a certain erratic countryman of ours will recognize many of his curious traits.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBTION.

The Fifty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opens to-day, has been awaited by the art-loving public of New-York with more interest than former occasions of the kind. The attention of a large class has been earnestly turned toward art within a year past, by the opportunity which both the International Exhibition in Philadelphia and the Loan Exhibition here gave of contrasting American and European works, and also by the criticisms and discussions which were thereby provoked. Although the past Winter has brought much less patronage than usual to our artists, partly owing to the profound financial depression and partly to the great number of valuable private collections thrown upon the market, they have not allowed themselves to be discouraged. They have felt the impetus which has been given to the general interest in the subject, have recognized the advantage of securing and extending it, and have worked with the knowledge that whatever may be thus accomplished is their

Some impression of a special effort-or, rather, a coincidence of the efforts of many individual members of the Academy tending in the same direction,-has prevailed for several weeks past. As knowledge of the works designed for exhibition increased, through confidential studio-glimpses or reports of friends, an expectation was aroused which the ordinary display of former years would certainly not satisfy. The general curiosity was quite apparent in the crowd which attended the private view of the Exhibition, last evening, and it will probably assure an unusually large attendance of visitors, from the start. The multitudes who crowded the Loan Exhi-bition, last Summer, and who still keep the memory of the many admirable foreign works it contained, will naturally be interested in making the broader comparison which is now possible. However individual judgment may vary, there is little question but that this is the completest presentation of American Art, in all its forms and fashions, which has yet been furnished by an cademic exhibition. In the first place, it is much the largest, containing

early 700 numbers. Secondly, it represents far more than the usual number of artists, and thus a greater variety of design, idea, sentiment, and technical effect. Lastly, it gives clear evidence of a prevalent feeling among our artists which leads them to abandon, or at least to modify, modes of treatment which threatened to become manuerisms. No matter what may be the cause of this, it is a most encouraging sign. More than any other exhibition for many years past, this will remind those old enough to remember it of a period about 30 years ago, when the air of Art seemed full of promise, when Cole, Inman, Elliott, and, we believe, Doughty, were among the exhibitors; when Mount discovered American genre-painting; when Kensett, Hicks, Gray, and Huntington were young artists, Church, Gifford, Whittredge, and Eastman Johnson students, and when the foreign pieruces exhibited here came mostly from the studies of Delaroche, Dubufe, and Ary Scheffer. But the number of artists was then not one-tenth of what it is now, and the patrons and lovers of art held about the same proportion. Some few of the hopes then entertained by the latter class have since been fulfilled; others are postponed until this late day, when the sorest of our political struggles are over and we may hope for a season of repose. But something of the same awakening which took place at that time seems to be fore-

The first thing which will strike the visitor to this rear's exhibition is the variety of effort displayed. Tais gives an interest apart from the intrinsic value of the separate works; yet, by contrast, it often finely illustrates the latter. The numbers of pictures received from American artists or art-students abroad makes the coltection almost international in character; one will find Paris and Munich on the walls no less than New-York and Boston. In fact, the desire to be generous to their exiled brethren has in several instances left the hanging committee but scant favors for the older and better known artists at home. Wherever it is possible, the forer have the line, and-partly on account of the size o their works-the prominent places, while the best pie ture of Eastman Johnson is "skyed" almost out of sight, Whittredge's large forest-scene is put into the worst corner of the north room, Miss Lea's portrait of Gen. Dix hung aloft in a bad light, McEutee's exquisite Autumn sunshine placed between two hostile pieces of color, and Yewell's beautiful Venetian interior hoisted over a door. The committee have a very delicate and difficult task to perform, we are aware: it is im possible to give entire satisfaction; but we cannot help finding the selection better than the arrangement. The latter feature, indeed, has the advantage of presenting vivid and continual contrasts,-yet, now and then, to the disparagement of excellent work.

From the first rapid examination, these seem to us to oe the distinguishing features of the Exhibition :- good work, frequently the best, from artists of acknowledged name; divergence from a tendency to conventional styles in others; better work, occasionally in fresh di rections, from many artists with whom we have been compelled to find fault beretofore; and an unusual enount of work from a new and younger class who are studying art abroad Each one of these features is strongly marked, and will not be overlooked by those who remember the preceding exhibitions of the Academy. The definess with which the characteristics of the European schools are caught by young Americans is an interesting peculiarity. In the sense of form and color, and the technical knack of representing the texture of objects, it is difficult to see wherein they fall behind European students, and equally difficult to comprehend why, after so much has been attained, they do not turn back to the representative life of this continent for fresh material, instead of playing variations on the themes of their masters. They may answer that the taste of buyers demands the subjects they paint; but the surrend such a ta-te never made a great original artist. It is a mistake to exalt this technical skill, to the disadvantage of those of our artists who turn to the life nearest them for their subjects, and who work against fashion to assert the truth that form and color, human beauty and sentiment, exist here as well as in a French market or an Oriental bazaar. Whoever is broadly interested in Art as a high and necessary form of national development, will find this year's exhibition full of quickening sug-

In such a collection of pictures there are always sure be many, the excellences-or the deficiencies-of which immediately assert themselves; but there are also many others which surprise by effects that do not bear the test of calmer inspection, or which wait shyly and modestly until their honest beauty is discovered. It is manifestly unfair to base any very positive special criticism upon the impressions left by a first view. We have indicated the general characteristics of the Exhibition, and will only mention, in addition, such pictures as first detach themseives, either by position on the walls or grade of performance, from the entire collection, and thus furnish the chief points both of interest and contrast.

Entering the north room, from the head of the stairase-as is the usual habit of visitors-we at once notice the presence of new workers. The two best places are given to young artists who, however American in talent, are French in subject and manner of treatment. As if o balance this feature, portraits of Walt Whitman and Mark Twain look upon us from opposite hights: we tiscover another of Inness's new departures in landscape and one of his most admirable ones; a Whittredge as delightful as it is simple and true put above a siever, conventional marine of Bricher; a large Robbins, "Lake George," well placed, show ing that the artist is working and growing; Mr. Thayer's "Stubborn Donkey;" Mr. Henry's "An cestral Home," one of his very best productions; Mr. Perry's "Sower;" a very good, quiet landscape by Hubbard : Knight's "Market Place at Poissy;" Hart's 'Threatening Weather," Story's well-studied "Testy Old Squire's Complaint," and a lovely pertrait by Miss Anna M. Lea. Of the two most favored pictures, Mr. Low's "Reverie" is wholly

of the school in which he studies,-an excellen see of apprentice-work, no more. Mr. Wyatt Eston's 'Harvesters at Rest" is a vigorous piece of French painting, with excellent drawing and good technical quality, if a little hard and unimaginative, We suppose the size of both these works had something to do with their position.

The east room first amazes us with a little picture, or rather study, by Piloty of Munich, called " Wallenstein's Death," and offered for sale at \$2,500. This shows the value of an accepted name. Under it hangs a portrait of Mr. Parke Godwin, by Le Clear, which is one of this artist's most successful works. Tiffany's "Café Arabe," Bristol's "Connecticut River," and Winslow Homer's "Answering the Horn" are very characteristic spectmens of each. There are also on the same wall a charming portrait of a lady, by Eastman Johnson, and a landscape by Edward Gay. Miller and W. T. Richards have noticeable pictures. Mr. Shurtleff, whose panther last year was heartily appreciated by the artists, sends . strong and original "Race for Life," a horde of wolves, the foremost of which leaps from the canvas in his thirst for blood. Loop's "Aphrodite" is the modern, spiritualized, rather than Greek ideal of the goddess; she is rathet a "dainty Ariel "—if Ariel were feminine. Wyant has here a landscape with an exquisitely rendered sky; Yewell's fine interior of the Doge's Palace is lifted beyond the proper plane of vision; and McEntee's illustration of Bryant's line: "And the year smiles as it draws near its death," a most delicate, poetical, and refined work, subfers from its place between Satterlee's "Cardinal" and Cora Richardson's "Portrait," without helping either. Another interesting picture in this room is Mr. H. Bolton Jones's illustration of the parable of the Sower, which is harmoniously conceived and feelingly painted, its only drawback being the French atmosphere and color of the central landscape:

The southern or main hall is understood to be devoted

to the most important pictures of the year. Its size permits a greater range of contrasts, a more effective disposition of the works of the artists, than the other rooms; but we do not find, this year, any particular difference in the level of achievement. Sherlaw's "Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" at one end confronts Bierstadt's "Mountain Lake" at the other: Duveneck's "Turkish Page" is on the line, while his portrait of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, superior in every higher require ment of art, is sent high aloft; but justice is done to the two admirable length portraits by Benj. C. Porter, to Eastman Johnson's "Tramp," to the lovely half-length maidens by Huntington, to Mr. Edgar Ward's "Washing Place, Brittany," to McEntee's "Where late the wild flower bloomed the brown leaf lies," to the delicious landscape, "The Homestead," by Inness, and to she unfinished portrait by Page, which shimmers upon us, in weird, di-aphanous beauty, like an imperfectly materialized spirit. Mr. Hicks's excellent portrait of Bishop Beckwith of Georgia has a good place; but his best female head (No. 421) is almost out of sight. Mr. De Forest has correct, if somewhat monotonous, view of the pyramids of Sakkara, and Mr. Miller a large sunset, which must be seen by daylight,-in fact, with such gas as we now enjoy, or don't enjoy, many of the pictures cannot be satisfactorily studied in the evening. Mr. Mulyany's "Lynch Law," for instance, is quite lost, and even the high-hung portraits of Messrs, Healey and Lawrie cannot be adequately judged. Mrs. Loop's "Little Runaway" makes a very agreeable first impression, while Mr. Irving's "Banquet Scene at Hampton Court,"-probably owing to insufficient light, is rather disappointing. In Mr. Brown's "High Note" we have another instance of the interest of a simple theme, simply treated: it is the best picture from his brush which we have seen for years. Mr. G. H. Hall's "Bazaar at Cairo," Mr. J. H. Beard's "Consultation," and Mr. W. H. Beard's " Eagle" (the last in the north room) are also examples of their better work. "Le Rire," by Mr. J. McLure Hamilton, is properly hung over the door.

We must pass rapidly through the west room. Although in point of honor a secondary place seems to be tacitly accorded to it, the visitor will find no falling off of interest in the pictures it contains. Here are Whittredge's 'Interior of an old New-England House," Julian Wier's 'Study of an Old Peasant," Gifford's "Woods in Autumn," Casilear's "Scene in New-Hampshire," Mc-Entee's "Winter in the Mountains," Moran's "Moonlight in Orient Bay," Story's "Clock Tinkers," Abbot Thayer's "English Setter," Hovenden's "Image Seller," and two charming pieces by Miss Fi-deita Brydges. We must defer all notice of the pictures and crayons in the corridors, and the few pieces of sculpture in the west and north-west rooms, to later examination. But, taken as a whole, this year's exhibition will be found to possess an unusual interest in its illustration both of original and imitative talent, of skill and carelessness, of free aspiration and acquired mannerism, of the effort to express artistic ideas and the satisfaction with mere decorative effect.

The illustrated catalogue also deserves mention. Of the 110 outlines of pictures which it contains, 106 were drawn by the artists themselves. It is a useful guide to the memory, no less than an interesting souvenir of an exhibition which, we sincerely hope, will prove to be the first of many wherein we shall find still greater variety, independence, and earnest devotion to Art.

PERSONAL.

Director-General Goshorn - complimentary mner-toasts, speeches-Cincinnati, April 4. Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana is to be James M Durand, the principal jeweter of Newark, New-Jersey.

Mr. T. H. Bartlett, now in Paris, has finished

the clay model of the bronze catamount for the Catamount Tavern monument. The figure will scare rustic studs in front of landlord Fay's famous tavern in Ben-

Miss Vinnie Ream, it is reported, is engaged to marry Lieut. Hoxie, an engineer, a graduate of West Point, and a very reserved person, who is mentioned by a heartless correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette as a violet-eyed young officer.' Thomas Carlyle, sage of Chelsea, is being

tensed by his friends to have his portrait painted, and Mr. Millais, the romantic painter, desires to un ertake the work. It would be well done-but what a contrast be-tween the wealthy artist and his rugged subject: Of the Prince of Wales's sons, only Prince

George is intended for the naval profession, although both the two eldest are undergoing instruction on the Britannia training ship. It is said that there is a good deal of fagging on the ship, and the two young Pri-will have to learn to be ordered about.

Miss Russell, the daughter of our late Minister to Venezueia, married a Venezuelan general who was banished by the injudicious ruler of that country because he wouldn't break his engagement to the lady. Mrs. Russell and her daughters went to St. Thomas, the general followed them, and the young people were married

Bismarck is 62 years old; so is Lord Granville. Prince Gortchakoff is 79, Lord Beaconsfield is 72, and Mr. Gladstone 68. President MacMahon is nearly 59. The Pope will soon be 85; the Archbishop of Canterbury is 66; Dr. Pusey 77, and Dean Stauley 61. Garibaldi is nearly 70, Lord Russell 75, and Jules

Lord Lyons, as British Embassador to France, has a salary of \$50,000. The British Embassadors to Germany and to Rome have each a salary of \$35,000, and the latter receives an allowance for rent of \$6,000. The Embassador at Vienna gets \$40,000, and the one at St. Petersburg \$39,000. Sir Henry Elliot had at Constantinopic \$40,000; and Sir Edward Thornton entertains pleasantly at Washington on a salary of \$30,000.

Monsieur Nicolini, tenor, has written a note to a London newspaper to say that it was not Madame Nicolini who has asked for a separation, as was reported. It was he who applied for it, and he adds: " Cette separation je l'ai demandée pour des causes de famille toutà-fait étrangères au fait cité dans les journaux qui ont commis l'efreur, et qu'il est inutile de rappeter icl."

A good trait of the present Sultan is his kindness to Sheiket Effendi and his two little sisters.

These are the last children of Abdul-Aziz, whose mother died three years ago, and who were swept away from the palace with the rest of the contents of the fallen monarch's harem when Murad was placed on the throne The Sultan has found them out, has brought them back to the palace, and is having his little consus brought up with his own children, of whom he has three.

Richard Caswell, the first Governor of North Carolina, lies in an unmarked grave near Kinston, in that State, and his great-granddaughter has just left the Oxford Orphan Asylum, where she has been cared for and educated, to take charge of a school. Since the foundation of this institution at Oxford, no less than three of the descendants of Gov. Caswell—a granddaughter and two great-granddaughters—have been fostered and edu-cated within its walls.

It is solemnly chronicled that at the British Foreign Office reception given to Gen. Ignatieff, that gentleman drank a glass of cold lemonade, and his wife took some tea. Meanwhile, a new guest, of striking pallor, with raven black hair and long mustache, had entered, with an elegant lady of graceful appearance on his arm. It was no other than the oculist, Liebreich, and he had scarcely been five minutes in the room before Gen. Ignatieff had himself introduced to him, and rapidly told him the history of his malady, of his having consulted Pagenstecher, of the whole thing arising from the ducts, and of his having been much better for some